The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. III.—No. 26. **PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 26, 1824.** Whole No. 152.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 63 Market street, three doors below Second street, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or $3 if not paid during the year—Advertisements inserted at the customary price.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES

Inscribed to my esteemed friend, Miss M. H. G.

Sweet girl—yes, for sweetness is thine,
Believe me, these feelings sincere,
I feign would reveal in each line,
How much I thy friendship revere.

Yet feeble my pen would disclose
The affection I tenderly bear,
Nor one could thy bosom suppose,
In my breast shall prove harbored there.

But still with what anguish I view
That brow, which e'er gentleness wore—
That heaves with such tenderness true,
By life-as and pain mantled o'er.

Still, tho' sickness hath robb'd thy fair cheek,
And its native vermilion hath flown,
There is beauty remains that would seek
To tell where the lily hath blown.

Yet that flower, more fair, in thy breast,
Tho' cherish—it ne'er will decay;
'Tis Purity—that sweet little guest,
Which blooms e'en when life fadet away.

ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SERENADE.

Sleep! Caroline, sleep!—sleep, dear maid!
Thy lover comes to guard thy slumbers—
To chaunt a lay, he leaves the shade,
And flies to Morpheus's soft numbers.

Dear girl, whene'er the queen of night,
Bright beaming on the silent ocean,
Tinges the hills with silv'ry light,
Think then upon his heart's devotion.

The plaintive strains that strike thine ear,
Are breath'd in love to thee, my dearest,
That you may doubt that he's sincere,
Nor to his heart are still the nearest.

DEVALCOURT.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ODE TO NATURE.

Inscribed to Samuel B. Wylie, D. D. of Philadelphia, as a tribute of gratitude and respect.

O! Thou whose joy-inspiring smile
The weary traveller can beguile,
As thro' he wanders thro' the secret vale,
Or passing on the steep hill's sunny brow,
To catch the gladd'ning impulse of the gale,
Gazing the while on the fair scene below;
I'll shun the pride of towns, the smiles of pow'r,
To muse at even-tide with thee,
And listen-eyed meek simplicity,
All in the cottag'd vale, or woodbine bower,
Where youth, whose lone hair riots in the wind,
And Peace with loveliest Innocence combin'd,
And Liberty, and Health, of rudest hue,
And Industry, that pours her cheerful song,
On mountains wild, or rugged rocks among,
As the sun glitters in the morning dew;
With these, thro' all thy haunts, sweet maid, I'll stray,
While life's long hours steal unperceiv'd away.
But thou, O! nymph serene,
Parent of Peace! thou modest Eve, I hail!
I love thy placid mien,
As now thou draw'st with lenient hand,
Waving around thy magic wand,
O'er many a troublous scene thy gradual veil:
Tho' all the warning Curfew meets mine ear,
And mingled notes of sweet-ushering cheer,
From yonder village rise!
And all nature, along the moon-light plain,
Sweet thief of Solitude, thy tuneful strain,
Thou weirdest to the skies!
Oh! were one voyage thro' this vale of tears,
Calm as the pensive calm that evening wears,
Then might in peace declining age repose,
And like this scene life's picture'd curtain close.
Child of Despair! tune wand'rer of the night,
Whose heart ne'er gladden'd when the moon rose bright,
That haply 'midst some rude, sequester'd dell,
May'st love with musing solitude to dwell,
Oh! hie thee to the bleak cliff's shaggy steep,
That brecles o'er the hoarse resounding deep,
Mocking the wild-winds, and the tempest's sway,
The dark-clouds gath'ring round its forehead grey;
There hold and converse with the midnight storm,
While near thee Fear's terrific form,
With pale arm and hollow eye,
Oft casts a phrenzied look behind,
And trembling starts at every wind,
But forward dreads to fly;
Let Poesy, in that awe-inspiring hour,
In many a peace-forsaken breast,
By wan disease and penury oppress,
And as the eddying whirl-winds sound the blow,
Oh! let it figure to thy mournful sight,
The weary bark, that thro' the o'erwhelming deep,
Is driven by the waves resistless sweep,
(A scene with horror fraught and wild affright,)
And down thy cheek the pitying tear shall flow:
Mark! 'tis the Seaman's helpless cry!
It speaks of death, and passes by!
Saw ye you solitary light,
Long glimmering thro' the gloom of night?
Heard ye the signal of despair,
Thro' the tempest-troubled air?
Eternal Mover of each rolling sphere,
You poor adventurers on their voyage cheer;
Oh! bid the elemental conflict cease,
And to each hopeless wand'rer whisper peace.
Now chang'd again the fearful scene!
Nature is tranged, calm, serene;
Lo! the waves slumber on you rocky pile—
The hills are crown'd with joy, and all the vallies smile;
Securely o'er the blue, unrippled tide,
In gilded pomp, the light-oared vessels glide,
And from the sunny deck, yon festive throng,
Join the loud laugh, or raise the patriot song!
Thus on the short-lived chase of Pleasure's bent,
Amidst the circling hours of life are spent;
But oh! how soon fades hope's delusive gleams,
As, when far off, the sun's departing beams
Rest their last tints upon the mountain's height,
Then cheerless fall the lengthen'd shades of night.
Enough—no more I'll woo life's stormy maze,
But in some spot untrodden end my days.
Thine, Nature, is the happiest reign,
Untainted with sorrow—free from pain;
O! hear, sweet Nymph, my ardent prayer,
And let me all thy pleasures share.

J. R.

THOUGHTS OF LACON.

During the time the Rev. Mr. Colton sojourned in this country, not content with exhibiting his snuff boxes and other curious trinkets to the American people, he determined to favor them with a few of his thoughts. His snuff boxes he displayed wherever he went: the medium he selected for communicating his thoughts, was the Charleston Courier. The following sentences extracted from that paper, may, as the N. York Statesman observes, be considered an *American* appendix to *Lacon*. They contain "many things in few words," and to those who are disposed to reflect, afford ample matter for reflection.

"Have you such a thing, Sam, as ten-pence about you? Remember, *I only ask for information.*"

JEREMY DIDDLER.

QUERIES.

Whether there are not three insurmountable inequalities among men—inequalities of physical strength, wealth, and talent—and whether talent be not the highest of the three, inasmuch as it can command the one and acquire the other.

Whether wealth does not begin to be the most dangerous of all powers the moment it ceases to be the lowest—and whether man, if placed in a society where money can do every thing, is not too often tempted to do every thing for money.

What will be the result of the great tragicomedy, about to be enacted on the stage of the world; and will the march of the bayonet be strong enough to put down the march of opinion.

It is impossible to build a marble temple of brick materials and are there not many that could defend their liberty, but who do not deserve it—while there are some that do deserve their liberty, but who can hardly defend it.

Whether universal suffrage be the best mode of accomplishing the highest object of all governments, namely, that men of principle may be the principal men.

Whether an Englishman who comes to America a whig has not to thank his philosophy rather than his feelings, if he does not return a tory.

Is not he that prefers the submissive society of slaves to the rough rudeness of freemen, more to be pitied than he who prefers a pumpkin to a pine-apple, because the one has a smooth coat and the other a rugged one.

Whether America cannot offer this dilemma to all her aggressors—"Attack me with few, and I will overwhelm you—attack me with many, and you shall overwhelm yourselves."

Whether an union of truth in the bond of reason, be not as great a good as an union of error in the bond of truth.

Whether ignorance be not all that certain popular preachers demand from their congregations, and impudence all that they rely on in themselves.

Whether the whole realms of human intellect be not under the abject despotism of that capricious tyrant, doubt—who reigns in the breast of all of us, but gives satisfaction to none of us—and whether we can define one of those most important things on which all our reasonings depend—life and death—time and space—matter and mind.

Whether prudery of conduct be not an armour resorted to for the defence of that which the fair owner suspects may be endangered—and whether freedom of demeanor be not the result of that confidence in the strength of the citadel, that can fearlessly permit an enemy to reconnoitre the outworks.

Whether "*tide time*" be not a good proverb, and many have not failed from the inactivity produced by the very goodness of their cause—and whether he, that defends a bad cause, is not obliged to do every thing for it, because it can do nothing for itself.

Whether it be not better that men should grow wise by reflecting on their own thoughts, than blindly poring over those of others.

Whether Napoleon sincerely meant to have given liberty to France, the moment she was capable of enjoying it—and whether the single intention be not the only thing that is required to stamp him the greatest man of any time, and of any place.

Would not Napoleon, who succeeded in France have failed in America, and would not Washington, who succeeded in America have failed in France, and do not great men often follow events, yet fancy that they guide them.

Whether the greatest event of modern times did not hinge upon the merest trifle, and whether the French Revolution did not result from the turn of a mutton chop.

Whether all those who were the victims of the French Revolution would not have been where they now are without it—and whether the abolition of tithes, and the law of *primogeniture* be not fully worth the price of their removal—and if the establishment of trial by jury, and the *Code Napoleon* be not positive and extensive good, as certain of security from their value, as of stability from their weight.

Whether it be not the particular interest of America to support *the general interests* of freedom throughout the world, and whether at the present crisis, the overwhelming brightness of her example be not her surest and her safest course.

Whether he that at every step of his political career, makes *one* friend and *one* enemy, does not play a very losing game—and whether revenge be not a stronger principle of action than gratitude.

Whether most duels are not fought through fear—and whether the bravest of us would not gladly refuse a challenge if he durst.

Whether the law of opinion be not still a tyrant existing in the midst of freedom—and whether like all other tyrants, it be not often capricious and sometimes blind.

Whether despotism and a free press be not two things that can by no possibility co-exist.

Is it not better that a bad life should be joined to a good doctrine, than that a bad doctrine should be supported by a good life—and will not the sect survive the founder.

Is not he that can make an opportunity superior to him that takes it; and is not he that strikes only when the iron is hot likely to be outdone by him, that makes the iron hot by striking.

Whether it be not natural that those who hold power should be most anxious to retain it—and whether it be not unfortunate that the right use of power is not always the best mode of effecting its continuance.

Whether man be not too easily tempted; and whether a wise legislature ought not to be more proud of having removed one temptation, than of having punished twenty crimes.

Whether a knowledge of others ought not to prevent our diffidence, and a knowledge of ourselves, our presumption.

Whether it be not easy to calculate how many seconds make up the longest life; and whether it be not impossible to calculate how many such lives would make up an eternity.

Whether it be not far more easy to ask the above questions, than to answer them.

From the European Magazine.

THE LAST SHILLING.

The clock struck six, as Harry Craven issued from his obscure lodging in Burleigh street, Exeter Change, to attend his professional duties, in the orchestra, at one of the minor theatres, in the southern division of the metropolis. It was a dismal November evening; a dense fog obscured the atmosphere; yet he walked forward with a firm, buoyant step—for Harry had a light heart, and a clear conscience, and was not eighteen. In crossing Waterloo Bridge he did not encounter a single passenger; all above, before, around him, was loneliness and gloom; while the dark watery expanse, flowing silently below, showed through the beautiful ballustrade with an appalling dreariness. Harry was touched with a feeling of melancholy; but the emotion was transient, and the unbidden sigh which rose to his lip terminated in a merry whistle.

About three hundred yards beyond the second toll, he came up with a woman, who was standing with her back toward him, as though avoiding observation, holding by the wall that skirts the foot-path, and leaning her cheek upon the stone parapet. Her tattered garb bespoke extreme poverty; her arms were bare; and the slight covering that was spread over her shoulders was drenched with the heavy dew. She asked no alms—she uttered no lamentations; but the sound of her bitter sobs reached Harry's ear, and arrested his progress. He briefly inquired the source of her suffering, and was soon enabled to gather from her broken, incoherent accents, that she was the mother of a large family, reduced to a state of the most abject distress and destitution, and having been unsuccessful during the day in the attempts to obtain some relief to their necessities, she had formed a resolution to drown herself rather than to return home to brave the unanswerable cries of her children's hunger. "But, oh! my baby," she exclaimed, "my own dear baby, what must become of you!" and the tears that gushed from her eyes seemed drops of blood wrung from her heart, by the torturing thought of her infant perishing for want. Harry's hand was instinctively in his pocket; there was but one single coin remaining there, and that was a love-token—a curious shilling of the reign of Queen Anne; but the end justified the means; his time was passing; he hastily drew forth the keepsake of the absent fair, and putting it into the woman's hand, ran off towards the theatre; while the object of his compassionate bounty sunk, overwhelmed with gratitude, on her knee, pouring out fervent benedictions on the head of her youthful benefactor, for his unsolicited and timely aid.

Harry was a sad, thoughtless, unthrifty cashier; his salary, such as it was, was always mortgaged a fortnight in advance; yet the boy had so much of humour and honesty about him, that his fellow-performers, or even the manager himself, never hesitated to lend him a guinea at any time. On this evening he executed his part, as *secondo violino*, with unusual ability and spirit; and when the performance was over, adjourned, with a musical colleague, to a tavern in the neighbourhood, which the persons belonging to the theatre were accustomed to frequent.

"Come," said Harry's companion, when they had made an end of their refreshment, "show us your metal, my lad; hand up some semi-quavers."

"Devil a doit have I got," answered Harry, "not a single demi-semi to buy a bit of rosin," turning out his pockets as he spoke, to evince their utter emptiness.

"Why, where's your silver pocket-piece!" exclaimed the other, "your Anno Regina; the lady's head without a tongue in it? I thought you always carried it about you, just to swear by, and to pay for your swearing; a shilling's the change for taking an oath you know."

"Oh!" replied Craven, hesitatingly, I've lost it: that is—I gave it away just now."

"Fie, for shame!" replied his friend, "gave away the seal of your mistress's constancy! why, I'd as soon have parted with the great seals of England."

"The fact is," said Harry, in exculpation, "I used it to bribe a poor devil of a woman not to throw herself into the Thames; though, mayhap, I was a fool for my pains, for its odds if the world of waters, or any other world is not much better than this one."

Harry then recounted the incident he had met with on his way to the theatre, adding, "I'd gladly give a sovereign this moment to redeem that old shilling; and its not worth more than eight pence, I guess, to any one but me."

"Ah, you're a noble rascal," cried his messmate; "I don't want your cash. There, mine host, subtract two-thirds out of that half-crown."

"The landlord, who had been standing near the box, during the latter part of the dialogue, bowed respectfully as he offered the change; and eyeing Craven with a marked expression of kindness, wished his customers a cordial "good night;" and the two friends shortly afterwards left the house. It was a few days subsequently to this that Harry, being engaged one morning at rehearsal, received a message, desiring to be spoken to by a person who refused to give his name; and, on descending to the box-office, was surprised to find the landlord of the Wellington Arms waiting to see him; who at once declared the object of his visit, by proffering to the astonished Harry the identical piece of money that he had bestowed in charity; at the same time explaining how it had come into his possession by saying, that having been asked its worth by a baker in the neighbourhood, who stated that he had taken it of a poor woman, in payment for a loaf of bread, on the very night in question, and having heard Harry bewail the loss of such a coin, he bartered with the baker its full nominal value, in order that he might have the satisfaction of restoring it to its original owner. Harry, delighted with the recovery of his treasure, after making a thousand acknowledgements, drew out his purse to substantiate his gratitude; but the worthy old man declining his liberality, took Harry apart, and after briefly commenting on the youth's candour and generosity, went on to say, that, if he felt inclined to relinquish his present unprofitable pursuit, he would be happy to appoint him major domo of his own lucrative concern. "I have got neither chick nor child," said he. "I once had a boy, indeed—he might be about your age—but the perverse dog went to sea, and was lost; and my wife is but a poor, sickly thing, so I am obliged to confide the business almost entirely to servants, who consider it, I presume, their chief duty to cheat me of every sixpence that they possibly can; but now, if you will come and put your honest hand foremost among 'em, I warrant it should be as much your gain, as it would be mine."

"Strike hands, most princely Boniface, I take your offer," cried Craven. "Henceforth I abandon the bow, for drawing of beer; and 'flow thou regal purple stream,' with accompaniments, be my morning and evening song."

Preliminaries were soon adjusted, and it was not long before Harry was installed in his new office, where he conducted himself with the utmost integrity—married an amiable and respectable young woman of his own rank in his life, and, in the course of a few years, the whole property of the inn devolved to himself; which he directed should in future be known by the sign of the *Queen's Head*.

From the London Literary Gazette.

SIGHTS OF LONDON.

Seeing is believing, and upon my conscience, unless I had seen the Sicilian Dwarf with my own eyes, I could not have credited so extraordinary a variety in human nature. This creature is a female, and of the name of Orschami; Sicilian by birth, and now within a few months of being ten years old. But it is impossible to describe the miracle of her appearance, or its effect upon the mind. To see rationality, sportiveness, intelligence, all the faculties of humanity, in a being so inconceivably below the standard at which we have witnessed them, so overturns all previous impressions, that even with the fact before us, we doubt the evidence of our own senses. A tolerable sized doll, acting and speaking, would not astonish us so much—for nature is in this instance, far more wonderful than art could be. Only imagine a creature about half as large as a new born infant; perfect in all parts and lineaments, uttering words in a strange unearthly voice, understanding what you say, and replying to your questions: imagine, I say, this figure of about nineteen inches in height and 5 pounds in weight, and you have some idea of this most extraordinary phenomenon. And the more you look, the more you reflect—the more incredible it appears that this can be real.

But true it is: here is the fairy of your superstition in actual life: here is the pigmy of ancient mythology brought down to your own day. The expression of her countenance, varies with whatever effects her mind, for on my faith, there is a mind and soul in this diminutive frame; her beautiful tiny hand, for the fore finger, of which, the ring of a very small shirt button would be much too wide round, has all the motions and graces which are found in the same member of lovely woman; she laughs, she threatens, she displays her fondness for finery, she likes her drop of wine, she shows her displeasure, she chooses and rejects; in fine, she is as perfect as a common child of the same age. Her walk is rather tottering, and her voice (as I have said) very remarkable. Her general appearance is not unpleasing, though a little of the simia is in the form of the features; her health is good, and her body, limbs, &c. are complete.

I shall visit her again and again, for she is to me the wonder of wonders. I took her up, caressed, and saluted her, and it was most laughable to see her resent the latter freedom, wiping her cheek, and expressing her dislike to the rough chin.—But her great antipathy is to doctors; these have offended her by examining her too minutely; and whenever they are mentioned she doubles her fibert of a fist and manifests her decided displeasure. Of her trinkets she seems very proud, taking off her ring to show it, and pointing to her ear-rings with the joyous exclamation of "very pretty," for she has already learnt a little English. But go and see her, or you never can conceive the true meaning of Milton's phrase—"*Mimic of nature.*"

From a London paper.

A WOMAN *CAN* KEEP A SECRET.

The following anecdote will prove the fallacy of the remark, that a "Woman cannot keep a secret."

Some years since, a lady called at a glover's shop, in the outskirts of the town, and purchased a pair of gloves for her immediate wear; observing, at the same time, she was on her road to Barnet—that she had left her gloves at her friend's house, where she had called, and that she was apprehensive of being benighted, if she went back for them. The glover fitted on the gloves, and the lady, after paying for them, from a purse well stocked with bank notes, stepped into her post-chaise, and proceeded on her journey. She had scarcely reached Finchly Common, when a highwayman stopped the chaise, and demanded her money. He entreated her not to be alarmed, as he had no intention upon her person—if she surrendered her property, it was all he wanted; declaring, that distress, and not his will, urged him to this desperate act, and he was determined to remove his pecuniary wants, or perish. The lady gave her purse, and the desperado rode off.

After he had gone, and the fright had subsided, the lady imagined, that in the address of the highwayman she recognized the voice of the glover she had just before dealt with. This conceit struck her so forcibly, that she ordered the post-boy to drive back to town—not choosing, she said, to venture further over the heath.

On her arrival at the glover's, she knocked and gained admittance—the glover himself opening the door. The lady desired to speak with him in private. The glover shewed her to a back parlour, when she exclaimed. "I am come for my purse, of which you robbed me this evening on Finchly Common!" The glover was confounded, and the lady proceeded—"It is of no use for you to deny it; I am convinced, and your life is at my mercy. Return me my property, and trust to my humanity." The glover, overcome with guilt, shame and confusion, returned the purse, confessed the crime, and pleaded his distress. The lady, after suitable admonition, gave him a ten pound note, bade him to mend his way of life, and keep his own counsel; adding, that she would not divulge his name or place of abode. She kept her word, and, though the robbery was stated in the public papers, the discovery was omitted; and it was not until very recently, that a minute account of this singular transaction was found among the papers of the lady alluded to. Even in a private memorandum, the name and residence of the glover was omitted; and the secret, in that particular, rests with the lady in the grave.

After this tale, the truth of which may be relied on, who will say that a woman cannot keep a secret?

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following account of a great literary curiosity is from the Christian Observer:

We have been favoured, by the author, with the loan of a literary curiosity, entitled "Divinity; or Discourses on the Being of God, the Divinity of Christ, the Personality of the Holy Ghost, and on the Sacred Trinity; being improved extracts from a system of Divinity," by the Rev. W. Davy, A. B. Curate of Lustleigh, Devon. *Printed by himself, fourteen copies only*, 1823. The name of Mr. Davy will be familiar to our readers, as the indefatigable author, or editor, and *printer* of the "System of Divinity" alluded to in the above title; a massy work of twenty-six thick volumes, compiled and printed under circumstances which will entitle the writer to a conspicuous place in Mr. D'Israeli's "Calamities of Authors." This work, the fruit of a life of labour, ("from the first maturity," says the author, "of my reason, 1763, to the present, 1823,) Mr. Davy was anxious to give it to the world, fully expecting that it would not only be exceedingly purchased and read by individuals, but be "*authoritatively placed* in churches for the benefit of mankind in general." He began with a tolerable subscription list in 1786; but this failing him by desertion, and his pecuniary loss being heavy, and himself poor, he determined to become his own printer. He accordingly constructed a press with his own hands, and purchased a few old types, with which he commenced his protracted task. In 1795, he had completed forty copies of his first volume, all of which, except fourteen, he distributed to reviewers, public characters, and learned institutions, hoping by this specimen to ensure a large demand for the whole work. Disappointed in his expectations, he recommenced his manual labours, printing, however, only *fourteen* copies of the remaining volumes; because, as he says in the work before us, he was unequal to the purchase of a larger quantity of paper, being in the possession of only £40 per annum, in a ruinated and ruinous parsonage house, and, from the paucity of his types and skill, able to take off but one page at a time—so that, working almost night and day, he would not, up to the present moment, at the age of 80 years, have more than half concluded his undertaking, if a considerable number had been to be struck off. The 26 volumes were completed in 1807; and the volume just printed consists of "improved extracts" from them. The *getting up* is sufficiently curious: and among other novelties in typography, the author frequently sticks on sundry slips, riders, and codocils, wherever a new thought had occurred after the page was printed off. We recommend to his friends to consider, whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it might not be desirable to procure a liberal subscription list, for the reprinting of the "improved extracts," to reimburse the worthy and aged author for a fraction of his life's labour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

An Address to the Public by the Fairhaven Association, on the subject of Ardent Spirits.

It is cause of much regret, that there are not more of our fellow citizens engaged to discourage the unnecessary use of Ardent Spirits; and it is our earnest desire to enlist every serious and enlightened mind to aid us in this very interesting concern.

It has been with heart felt pleasure that we have observed many men of talents deeply interesting themselves in the public good, labouring diligently to correct the most prominent evils of the age, as *war* and *slavery*. But while these are becoming more and more reprobated throughout the *Christian* world, this subtle foe, this tyrant *Strong drink*, is enslaving many of our connexions in life, and probably slaying more of the human family than sword, famine and pestilence.

When Ardent Spirits are admitted into our families and given to our labourers as a common drink, it exposes them to the liability of becoming victims to intemperance. And the heretofore prevalent but erroneous idea, that this stimulant is requisite in the performance of hard and constant labour, is easily refuted by a reference to actual experiment. And we are supported by the best medical authorities, when we say they possess no nourishment.

The season is now approaching, when apparently we may receive from the hands of a bountiful Creator, a rich reward for our toil; but can it be said that we are rendering unto him the gratitude and praise that are due; if in gathering the blessings of His munificent hand, we indulge ourselves in the free use of those intoxicating liquors, which inflame the passions, enervate the mind, and draw it from its Creator—which deprives man of his reason and sinks him below the brute creation; and in short, is the source from which flows most of the evils that degrade and afflict the human family. The practice of thus handing out Ardent Spirits in hay time and harvest, has been long sanctioned by custom, and probably by many, without ever taking a serious thought of its contaminating effects on the morals and health of the labourer. And though for a time this evil seed may remain apparently dormant, yet 'tis striking deep its wide spreading roots, though feebly and slowly in its beginning, yet 'tis silently progressing and almost insensibly maturing, and ere long will show its desolating effects. Let every Farmer, therefore, before he procures Ardent Spirits to use in his harvest field, reflect seriously on the importance of making a firm stand against the use of this prolific source of intemperance; let him duly consider, whether by withholding the intoxicating cup, he may not save a fellow being from the "horrible pit," and be the happy instrument of advancing the cause of virtue and morality, and largely contribute to the comfort and happiness of his fellow creatures.

We sincerely hope, the tender feelings of humanity may never become callous, by the frequent witness of such scenes as we now describe; "Mark the amiable and virtuous wife of the drunkard, watching at all unseasonable hours of the night, sleepless and disconsolate, her eyes swollen with grief, and her heart almost ready to burst with painful anxiety the return of her once fond and affectionate husband. She clasps her sleeping and lively babe to her breast, starting at every whistle of the wind, or the beating of the storm, anticipating some unwelcome messenger with tidings of some mishap to her devoted husband. Should he arrive without accident at late unseasonable hours, he may be quarrelsome and abusive, and instead of pouring the oil of consolation into her bleeding heart, render her situation still more wretched. What is the deplorable situation of many families at this moment, who once lived in wealth and opulence? They have been swept by this fell destroyer of human happiness, as with the 'besom of destruction,' to the lowest state of poverty and degradation; the poor are rendered still poorer and more wretched by its inordinate use."

In closing this Address we sincerely desire the encouragement of all, especially of those who have been overcome. We feel sympathy for the weakness of a brother whose strength has failed in the hour of temptation. But let not these be discharged. You may still obtain strength by timely resisting temptation, and carefully watching unto prayer. And may the young men avoid the common use of this article. Your example will have a powerful influence to remove this dangerous custom; and for your faithfulness herein, you will be rewarded not only with the blessing of preservation, but the crown of Peace will assuredly rest upon you.

THE ASSOCIATION.

COLLECTANEA.

Fate of Books.—"There are 1000 books published per annum in Great Britain, on 600 of which there is a commercial loss, on 200 no gain, on 100 a trifling gain, and only on 100 any considerable profit—700 are forgotten within the year, other 100 in two years, other 150 in three years—not more than 50 serve 7 years, and scarcely 10 are thought of after 20 years. Of the 80,000 books published in the 17th century, not 50 are now in estimation, and of the 80,000 published in the 18th century, not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting and not more than 500 are sought after in 1823. Since the first writings, 1400 years before Christ, i. e. in 52 centuries, only 500 works of writers of all nations have sustained themselves against the devouring influence of time.

TRANSLATIONS.—The run of the Scotch novels in Germany, is quite unprecedented in German literature. "We have translations of them," says a correspondent of the Museum, "in all sizes." A duodecimo edition of Sir Walter Scott's Romances is just arrived at its 50th volume. It is published at Zwickau, in Saxony, under the auspices of a bookseller, who is said to be supported in his industrious speculations by a society of thirteen gentlemen and ladies of the press, known and unknown; and in this manner he is enabled to scatter a number of his little red coats every month. There occur in them as many specimens of the most laughable ignorance, as in the French translations. I give only one instance.—One of those manufacturers read the words "Beggar's Opera," under a motto of a chapter, and having of course, never heard of Gray's famous play, he or she translated them, *Begger's Werke*, i. e. Beggar's Works. This is almost as ridiculous as the blunder of the French translator of the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," by whom a buxom woman was transformed into "*une femme a teint couleur de buis*," (a woman of the complexion of box wood.)

THE SMALLEST REPUBLIC.

Amid the various opinions concerning the different modes of government, it is not universally known which is the *smallest* republic in Europe. It is the village of Gerisau in Switzerland which is situated on the eastern branch of the Lake of Schweitz, at the foot of Mount Rigi. Its territory is only six miles in length and three in

breadth; situated partly on a small neck of land at the edge of the lake, and partly lying upon the rapid declivity of the Rigi. It contains about 1200 inhabitants. They have their general assembly of burgees, their council of regency, their courts of justice, and their militia; but there is not a single horse in the whole territory of the republic; as indeed may well be supposed, for the only way of arriving at the town is by water, excepting a narrow path down the steep sides of the mountain, which is almost impassable. Gerisau is composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages of a very neat and picturesque appearance. Each dwelling is provided with a field or small garden. The inhabitants are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures of Basle.—This little republic is under the protection of the four cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schweitz and Underwalden; and in case of war, furnishes its quota of men. To the ambitious politician, who judges of governments by extent of dominion and power, such a diminutive republic, thrown into an obscure corner, and scarcely known out of its own contracted territory, must appear unworthy of being called a nation; but the smallest spot of earth on which true civil freedom is cultivated and flourishes, cannot fail to interest those who know the real value of liberty and independence, and are convinced that political happiness does not consist in great opulence and extensive empire.

ANCIENT THEORIES.

Xenophanes took the stars to be patches of clouds lighted up at night, and extinguished in the morning.

Anaxagoras considered the firmament an arch of stone, the sun an immense inflammable body, and the stars to be stones whirled up from the surface of the earth by the circumambient air, and so ignited.

Diogenes declared the stars to be hot pumice stones fixed in the sphere of the heavens, serving as lamps in the night, but chiefly designed as ventilators of the world.

Others maintained that the sun was globular, hollow, and containing fire; that the light streamed through a cavity on one side, and when this was stopped, the sun was eclipsed.

Aristotle thought the universe to have eternally existed in its present state. Leucippus originated the Epicurean plan, that the universe was created by atoms. Democritus laid down that these "first magnitudes" were eternal, and that they had possessed an uniform motion and celerity. Epicurus completed the structure by the theory, that the world sprung from a collision of these atoms. Descartes' world was formed by vortices. Burnet, Whiston Leibnitz, Kepler, Cuvier, and a multitude of others, have been popular for their several theories, and our own country may claim a high share of distinction for the novel and ingenious discoveries of John Cleves Symmes and Ira Hill.

COMMUNICATION.

THE TARIFF.

Considering the unlimited assent which the Mercantile policy has received, and the destructive tendency of such credulity, in both farmers and mechanics, I am induced to offer to the public a few extracts from the Crisis, a valuable work, published last year by Messrs. Carey & Lea, Philadelphia, and which has not been sufficiently read—under the conviction that sufficient has been written on the subject to convince the public of the ruinous effects of low Tariff duties upon this country, and that to bring them before the public is to obtain its assent:

"I am well aware of the pertinacious adherence of mankind to inveterate habits and inveterate opinions, especially where their interests are or appear to be involved. Notwithstanding the unwearied efforts of some of the ablest, wealthiest, and most influential men in Great Britain, it required thirty years in that kingdom to effect the abolition of the detestable slave-trade, the most odious stain, except religious persecution, ever imprinted on the annals of mankind. If there was so much difficulty in a case so very plain, and in which the voice of humanity and justice pleaded so loudly, the slow progress of correct views respecting the policy of this country, (the ardent investigation of which was forced on our citizens by the sufferings and wretchedness of the most disastrous and never-to-be-forgotten year 1819, and was previously but slightly entered into,) cannot much surprise us, considering what various interests are combined to support this policy, even though highly deleterious to some of them.

"It is an excellent rule, 'to judge of the tree by its fruit.' A good tree cannot bring forth bad fruit—nor a bad tree good fruit. And a policy must be singularly pernicious which has blighted and blasted the happiness and prosperity of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Poland, and Ireland, for centuries. Our policy, very nearly similar, has produced so much suffering and distress—so completely crippled the energies, and retarded the speed of this great nation, since the peace, in its progress to the high destinies to which it ought to aspire, that a change has been imperiously called for, and scarcely any change could be for the worse.

"We closed the war with the highest eclat.—We were 'scarcely scratched by it.' There was not a man, woman, or child in the country, able and willing to work, who was unemployed. Noble manufacturing establishments had arisen, as it were, by magic, and rescued thousands of men, women and children from idleness, pauperism, and vice. Millions of money were put into fructifying circulation, by manufactories, which, during the war, supplied the country with abundance of cottons and woollens, and a great variety of other articles, at reasonable rates, and kept down the prices of foreign merchandize, which would otherwise have risen exorbitantly, as did all those articles of which the manufacture was not established here. Happiness was diffused through all the ramifications of society. In a word, except in a few places, where the devastations of war, had been severely felt, the country exhibited a high degree of prosperity, with every rational prospect of a continuance.

"Nearly nine years have elapsed since the close of the war, during which entire period, we have been blessed with uninterrupted peace—and unmolested by any great national calamity—earthquakes, pestilences or famines. Our exports have greatly increased in quantity. Cotton, which, even at its present reduced rates, forms nearly one half of the value of our domestic exports, has been increased above 150 per cent. in amount. The average export of seven years, from 1805 to 1811, inclusive, was only 50,703,203 lbs.; whereas the average of the three last years has been 127,701,708 lbs. The fertility of our soil has yielded, of every thing fit for the sustenance of man, a superabundance. If, therefore, any nation ever had reason to expect the enjoyment of uninterrupted prosperity, the United States had such reason. Our policy has had every opportunity of a fair trial. It may be assumed without hesitation, that nothing but a deleterious system could have prevented a country, with advantages not to be exceeded, from experiencing as much prosperity and happiness as mankind are capable of enjoying, or as human institutions and natural advantages are capable of conferring. It remains to inquire what has resulted from such a flattering situation. If we have been prosperous and happy—if we have realized the fond expectations formed of our destinies—if we have been encreasing in '*wealth, power, and resources*,' then he who would wish to disturb such a favourable order of things, ought to be regarded as a public nuisance, and treated accordingly. We ought to cherish and defend that benign policy at every hazard, and against every attempt to innovate upon it. But if our hopes have been dissappointed—if distress and embarrassment have in those years of peace and plenty assailed all classes of our citizens in turn—and if our present prospects in every branch of useful employment are gloomy—then our system cannot be good—and ought to be abandoned—and every enlightened friend of his country will aid in effecting a change.

"'Speculative writers have sent forth from their closets general propositions and paradoxical dogmas upon matters relative to the common intercourse of the world, with the most confident affirmation of their universal applicability. They find supporters in persons of rank and influence, pleased with this sort of a 'royal road to geometry;' while practical men, too much occupied to weigh theoretical notions of this difficult nature, or to examine their operation in the varied and conflicting movements of traffic and national interests, add their conclusive assent. The adopted opinions thus acquire general reception, and are promulgated as undisputed and unconditional truth, and the sole panacea for existing evils.

"'Our forefathers could not maintain with greater zeal, that a favourable balance of trade and an abundant circulation of the precious metals were essential to prosperity, than has recently been manifested for the necessity of universal freedom of trade, with a view to the attainment of the same object.

"'Freedom of trade seems more peculiarly to favour the interests of merchants trading with foreign states, and most to prejudice certain branches of manufacture and agriculture: but, of the labour constituting wealth, the commercial, which interchanges commodities, however useful and important, is still subordinate to the manufacturing and agricultural, which produce those commodities; and the greater the produce of agriculture and manufacture, which is raised and interchanged in a given country, the greater must be its affluence.

"'The slightest examination of the history of commerce, shows how many manufactures, and also natural productions of homogenous climates, have owed their introduction amongst a people to special encouragement, and have risen by protection till they flourished in self-supported excellence and extension.

"'Florence owed her splendour to the woollen manufacture, with which she supplied the world.' ***** 'The spirit of the woollen manufacture, by a kind of Pythagorean transmigration, now resides in France, Flanders, and England. How has it escaped from Florence; can any reason be assigned but the absence of a sufficient safeguard from external intrusion and subversion?

"'If we endeavour to ascertain the result of freedom of trade in the commercial history of the world, it will, we believe, be found, that its effects have not been to create any material branches of manufactures, nor yet to retain those previously possessed. It has, in fact, proved rather favourable to commerce than to manufactures. Italy, once the seat of numerous manufactures, which admits all foreign goods upon moderate duties, has nothing remaining but some small fabrics of silk goods.

"'Could the dreams of the theorists be verified, we would willingly enter into the adoption of that entire liberty of trade which was to lead to the realization of them.

"'It is a strong reason to doubt the practicability of these schemes, that statesmen have no where ventured upon them; not from ignorance, as has been petulantly pretended; but from extended knowledge. Neither in old nor new states, do legislatures find the Utopian ideas of these philosophers to be feasible: yet Adam Smith, the great advocate for the most unrestricted trade, is read in all countries and languages, and his doctrines have been moulded into all shapes, whether to inform youth, or puzzle the learned!! Reflection and practice seem to show, that this valuable writer, in the zeal of his argument, carried too far his views of freedom of trade, as he assuredly did, those of unlimited production and unrestrained parsimony.'"

European Intelligence.

Kant, the famous metaphysician of Germany, observes—"Perhaps in all human composition, there is no passage of greater sublimity, nor amongst all sublime thought any which has been more sublimely expressed, than that which occurs in the inscription upon the Temple of Isis (the Great Mother, Nature)—*I am whatsoever is—whatsoever has been—whatsoever shall be:—and the veil which is over my countenance, no mortal hand has ever raised.*"

Celtic Monuments of America.—Dr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer in a letter to the editor, states that in September last, he visited Prospect Hill, one mile east of the city of Hudson, and found that "the circle of memorial," mentioned by Mr. Finch in his paper on "*The Celtic Antiquities of America*," (vol. vii. p. 155, of Silliman's Journal) was nothing more than the foundation of an ancient and demolished WIGWAM!" Silliman's Tour, May, 1824.

The following advertisement of a new amusement is from a London Journal:

An Acceptable present.—The Myrorama; or many thousand Views, designed by Mr. Clark.—The Myrorama is a moveable Picture, consisting of numerous Cards, on which are fragments of Landscapes, neatly coloured and, so ingeniously contrived that any two, or more, placed together, will form a pleasing View: or, if the whole are put on a table at once, will admit of the astonishing number of 20,922,789,000 variations: it is therefore certain, that if a person was occupied night and day, making one change every minute, he could not finish the task in less than 49,807,428 years and 230 days. The ingenious production is admirably adapted to excite amongst young persons a taste for Drawing; to furnish them with excellent subjects for imitation and to supply an inexhaustable source of amusement. The cards are fitted up in an elegant box, price 15s. London: Printed for Samuel Leigh, 18. Strand, and sold by all the Booksellers and Stationers.

Miss Mary Lydia Lucrine, maiden lady of genteel fortune, who died in the year 1770, at her apartments in Oxford street, and who, some years since, meeting with a disappointment as to matrimony, made a vow never to see the light of the sun! Accordingly the windows of her apartment were shut up and she strictly kept her resolution.

A few years ago another lady, who had resolved never to see the light of the day again, from a matrimonial disappointment, lived shut up in darkness, (at least she had only a lamp or candle burning,) in Charter house street; and this lady like the above, rigidly kept her maiden vow.

Among the several criminals lately executed in London, was a young man convicted of forgery who had squandered in eight years, upwards of two hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars!

One of the London papers says, this season Egypt will send thirty thousand bags of Cotton to Great Britain, of which the quality is not inferior to Sea Island. The cultivation of sugar, indigo, corn, and every product for which Egypt, by soil and climate, is so well adapted, occupies the undivided attention of its present ruler, and all institutions which oppose the views of the Pacha are dispensed with. He finds that the cultivation of the cane is useful to the people, and, therefore, asserts, that Mahomet never intended to prohibit the consumption of any of its extracts.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London dated, April 27, 1824, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I look at the United States en masse and at their government as a whole, and then I say there is less opportunity for the exertion of individual cupidity—less revenue to be plundered; fewer means of plundering—no privileged orders—no King—no Federal Aristocracy—no Boroughmongering Parliament—no established Church—no Dungeoning for printing the truth—no Standing army to cut you down at your own doors. In the absence of all things and a multitude of other enormous evils, I say that if your admirable republic was not in existence, Mankind would be in hopeless irremediable slavery. Intellect would be extinguished and knowledge and talents proscribed. Your government is the sheet anchor of the human race, and it will hold against all storms.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, dated March 13.

"The Americans here and the English also, approve on the whole of the decision or rather the waving of a decision on the Greek Question, although no one regrets the debate which has taken place upon it. As an American, I feel proud of it, for I am persuaded that history scarcely furnishes an instance of a greater concentration of intellect and eloquence; but what I like most of all is, the sound constitutional views which were taken of the subject, and the just sense that was shown to exist of the genius of our institutions. May they ever stand on the great pillars of justice, liberty, and honorable peace. I do not think Mr. Webster's proposition was fairly construed by many of his opponents: however, it was true, as was observed, that there was no telling what might be the effect of the proposed measure, misrepresented as it might be by our enemies before it arrived at the Court of Constantinople. While we have so many slanderers and backbiters in Europe as we have now, it will be worth while to inquire not only what construction *ought* to be put upon our measures, but also what *may* be put upon them.

I have just seen General Mina; his health is fast improving under Sir Astley Cooper's hands. He is still a young man, not above 45, and perfectly strong and robust, saving the effect of the wounds and frost-bites that he has suffered.—Those effects are likely to be removed in a great measure."

Extract of a letter, dated Algiers, 21st March, 1824, from Wm. Shaler, Esq. to his friend in Massachusetts.

"This port is now blockaded by a Vice Admiral, with a variable number of ships, and from the temper of the parties, I apprehend that the consequences will be very serious. On the departure of the British Consul, I spread my flag over all the interests, political as well as personal, that he was compelled to leave behind, and they have been most efficiently protected from injury and insult; and these interests comprehend the representation of Austria, Naples, Tuscany and Portugal, with houses, gardens, goods and chattels to a vast amount. These facts have only tended to develope the strength of my credit here, which I was before ignorant of myself, and not to impair it, in the slightest degree. I have been off once to visit the Admiral, at the request of this government, but to no effect.

"The prospect at present here is, that there will be an affair more serious than that of Lord Exmouth."

BRAZIL.—By the arrival of the Spartan, at Alexandria, (D. C.) advices have been received, that on the 25th of last March, the Brazilian Constitution was sworn to, at Rio de Janeiro, by the Emperor and the Heads of Government Departments.

In consequence of this act, the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires in the United States, has received orders, we understand, from his government, to make oath to that instrument, before a public magistrate of this city, and afterwards to receive the oath of every Brazilian citizen resident in the United States, to record the same, and to send to the Secretary of State, at Rio de Janeiro, a copy, duly authenticated.

By the newspapers from that country it appears, that, from the 4th of March to the 17th April, seventeen American vessels arrived from different parts of the world, and that twenty nine departed, for various destinations. It appears, moreover, that the navigation between Brazil and Russia, under the American flag, is a profitable enterprize.

Mr. Robert Carr, an American citizen, through the mediation of Mr. C. Raguet, United States' Consul at Rio de Janeiro, offered to the government there a box containing a collection of seeds of various North American plants, which are to be planted in the national botanical garden, now in charge of F. Leandro de Sacramente, who had the honour of being elected, on the 5th of this month, by the Columbian Institute, a corresponding member of that body.

Weekly Compendium.

The journeyman ship carpenters in this city, have turned out for higher wages, in consequence of the activity in that branch of business at the present moment. They have received $1 50 per diem, but want $2.

Poisoned Cheese.—Cheese that has been strained or coloured with acetate of lead, to give it a rich appearance, is highly deleterious in its effects. A family near this city has been severely, and some of its members dangerously poisoned by eating cheese thus colored.

On Wednesday night last, the stores of M'Clintock, Hawthorn & Co. and Thomas Newbold, in Pine street, were entered, and the desks rifled of whatever money was in them.

Five hundred and sixty-five dollars, was collected of the members of congress and others at Washington, by Lewis McLane, Esq. for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at New-Castle.

It is stated in the Carlisle Herald, that on the 8th inst. the Rev. Mr. M'Clelland was elected Principal of Dickinson College, in the room of Dr. Mason, resigned.

The dead body of an Indian was lately found near Chambersburg, in a state of putrefaction; the scull was fractured. It is supposed that the deceased was murdered by another Indian, who was in company with him at Chambersburg, a few weeks previous, and was afterwards seen near that place alone.

The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated at Boston on the 17th inst.

A young man by the name of John Ball, was arrested a few weeks ago in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the charge of having robbed the United States Mail, between that city and Chillicothe, on the late Lebanon route. Ball has been a mail carrier for four years.

A letter from Chester, N. H. of June 15, says, "*frost* last night and night before—days very cold and season backward; it is feared the fruit will be entirely cut off."

A new boat named the Encyclopædia, of Albany, is now afloat on the canal, which it is designed to navigate, containing a Book Store and Lottery Office. The National Democrat says, "It will move up and down the canal, bearing the riches of science, as well as the gifts of fortune, to their respective favourites."

Accounts have been received at Jamaica from Madeira, that the second mate and two seamen, of the American schr. Napoleon, for the murder of Capt. Hall and crew, were to be executed on the 12th of April.

The Branch Bank of the United States at Washington has commenced business in the new building erected for its accommodation to the north of the public offices east of the President's house.

A letter from Midshipman Tilton, dated on board the Grampus, Porto Rico, May 23, to his friends in Delaware, mentions the death of two Midshipmen out of three who attended in procuring water for the vessel.

Bear Hunt.—A bear was lately shot by a hunting party in Windhall, (Vt.) which measured 5 feet 8 inches in length, 3 feet 10 inches in girth, and weighed 350 lbs.

It is in contemplation to erect a chain bridge across the Niagara River, at the narrow strait which commences just above Queenston.

The state paper at Albany contains a list of *forty-seven* new monied institutions for which charters will be asked at the next session of the legislature of New-York. It is said that the whole of them will be granted, with privileges of a similar character.

An Irish newspaper expresses a sensitive uneasiness at the conviction of a *black man* and *two women*, under the *whiteboy* Act.

The Boston Centinel states that the Post captain of the Navy who has been stricken off the list is Captain Augus, promoted in 1816, and commanding at New-York. He is said to be partially deranged.

It is stated in a Boston paper that one professional gentleman of that city has received $70,000, fees and commissions, for superintending claims under the Florida Treaty.

Mr. Wm. Lewis of Halifax County, N. C. lately left his house in a passion, quitting the company of his wife and children, and leaped into his well where he expired.

A letter from an officer of the U. S. schr. Grampus dated Martinique, 12th May, 1824, to his friend in Portsmouth, Va. says: "We have had the misfortune to have the fever among us to which, I regret to say Midshipmen Muir, Satherthwaite, and Mansfield, have fallen victims."

The barge Eliza, which sailed from Quebec in November last, was unfortunately wrecked, the 24th that month, on the Magdalen Shore. The crew succeeded in getting ashore, but in so exhausted a condition, from hunger, fatigue, and other sufferings that nine of them successively expired before the remainder were discovered and saved from death.

1000 hands are now employed at work on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; they are very healthy, and generally well pleased with the treatment they receive. We are happy to state that the reports of their riots, which have been circulating at a distance, are not true.

The aggregate amount of incorporated Bank and Insurance companies in the city of New York is $36,000,000.

A new Novel, under the title of "Redwood—A Tale," has just been published at New-York. Its author, and its scenes and characters are American. It is spoken highly of by those who have perused it.

Fifteen horses and a cow were consumed in the fire at Boston, on Sunday morning last. The loss of property was great. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Boston Courier states that since the erection of the tread mills in the cities south of Boston, they have been honoured with an addition to the population of those who have graduated in other places.

The British ship Mary, which has on board about 300 tons of iron pipes for the Gas Light Company at New-York, has arrived there, after a long passage from Bristol, Eng.

The brig Peregrine, arrived at Boston, has brought out two more mummies. This increases the number to five. The markets must now be overstocked.

Early Fruit.—Parents would do well to restrain their children from eating unripe fruit, which doubtless lays the foundation for many of the distressing and fatal diseases which they are afflicted with in the summer. To overload the stomach with fruit of any kind, is also prejudicial. Fruit in a state of decay is scarcely less injurious than that which is unripe.

The Somerville, N. J. Messenger informs us, that a black man has been committed to jail in that place on suspicion of having poisoned his mistress, the wife of Mr. John Quick, of ten-mile Run, who died a few days since very suddenly. The proof against him was not positive, but circumstances strong.

A man named Peter Beck, was executed in Barbadoes, in April, for shooting his own slave while in a state of intoxication. [He would only have been fined in South Carolina.]

A large rattle snake was taken at Islip, L. I. on Friday week. Its fangs were extracted with a pair of pincers. This reptile measures nearly four feet in length, and five inches round his body. There are now eleven rattles in his tail. Two or three were broken off in dragging him home from the swamp.

About fifty mechanics have arrived at Norfolk to assist in fitting out the North Carolina 74, ordered for foreign service.

A letter dated Caracas, May 27, says, "You probably have heard of the acknowledgement of the independence of Colombia by the Pope. The event was celebrated in Caracas by the illumination of the several Churches for a number of successive evenings."

De Witt Clinton has been elected an honorary member of the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec.

A Military and Scientific Academy to be located at New-Haven, has been incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut. We infer from a paragraph in one of the New-Haven papers, that Capt. Patridge is to be placed at the head of the institution.

A gang of house breakers, in New Orleans, broke into the office of a justice of Peace, and took therefrom a counterfeit Bank Bill which was in the desk of the Magistrate.

Capt. Patridge, with his corps of students, passed through Woodstock, Vermont, on the 9th inst. having set out on a tour through Rutland, Whitehall, Burlington, &c.

It is reported that *Com. Porter* is again very ill in the West Indies, and shortly expected home in the John Adams.

The Washington Republican, states, that Mr. EDWARDS, late Senator from Illinois, has resigned the Office of Minister to Mexico, to which was appointed during the late Session of Congress.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to equip the United States' ship of the line NORTH CAROLINA for immediate service. She will bear the Pendant of Commodore JOHN RODGERS.

Anatomical Dissection.—An act has lately passed the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, which subjects violators of the grave to imprisonment, and fine not exceeding $2000. It provides, also, that the bodies of prisoners dying in Newgate (the prison) may be delivered to the Medical College for dissection.

A Business Town.—The Editor of the Georgetown (S. C.) Gazette, states, that the streets of that place have assumed "a verdant hue," and expresses a hope, that there may be enough people remaining during the summer, "to stone the rabbits as they gambol near the market house."

The authorities of Quebec are engaged in what is familiarly called *Macadamizing* their streets and roads; and Boston is doing the same.

A letter from Natches dated May 20, states that the Mississippi continues to fall and has left all the low ground from Concordia up, in a state fit for the cultivation of cotton, which gives the planters on the opposite side of the river a fair prospect of as much of the staple commodity as they can well pick.

Immense quantities of shad have been taken in the neighbourhood of Quebec the present season, where they are sold from 6 to 8 cents each.

On Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in a cluster of wooden buildings in Cheapside street, New York, by which eight or ten buildings were consumed. Several families were burnt out, and considerable property destroyed.

A letter from New Orleans, of the date of May 16, states, that there is a deficiency in the Cotton Crop of last year, compared with that of preceding years, of *twenty thousand bales*. This amount of deficiency, however, considering the vast stock on hand in Europe, will not materially affect the market.

A new Universalist Paper, to be entitled "The Christian Telescope," and to be edited by the Rev. David Pickering, Providence R. I. is proposed to be commenced on the 8th of August next, if sufficient encouragement be given.

Counterfeit Three Dollar Notes on the State Bank at Newark, are at present in circulation in this city. The engraving appears to be very badly executed.

It is reported that the British government has it in contemplation to disunite the civil and military government of India and the Canadas. It is added, that "the Earl of Dalhousie is selected for the highly honourable and important station of Commander in Chief in India; and that the Hon. Sir Francis Burton, now Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada, is to be placed at the head of the civil government of that part of his Majesty's dominions."

Resemblance.—An instance has lately occurred of two persons resembling each other so closely as to produce very unpleasant consequences.—A man was lately tried for theft at Baltimore, and indicted by the name of Henry Chase alias John Butler, against whom the evidence was so direct that first no doubt was entertained of his guilt.—It turned out, however, in the course of the investigation, that the prisoner, who had never borne any other name than John Butler, had been mistaken for a person named Henry Chase, the actual thief, whose resemblance to the prisoner was so great that it was difficult to distinguish them apart.—They had both a scar of the same kind, and on the same part of the face, and in most other respects were like each other. The character of the prisoner was proved to be good, while that of Chase was shown to be extremely bad. The jury without leaving the box, returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

INDIANS IN MISSOURI.

It appears by recent accounts from St. Louis, that the Colombian Governor of Santa Fe, Bartholomew Baca, has applied to Major O'Fallon, the United States Agent, desiring him to restrain the hostilities of the Paris and other Indians of Upper Missouri. The result has been that a meeting at the Council Bluffs is fixed on, to take place in June, at which Major O'Fallon is to act as a mediator in the negociations between the Indians and the Commissioners from Santa Fe.

A Board of Engineers for internal improvement, has been constituted by the national government, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the last session. The Board is now engaged in exploring the route between the navigable waters of the Potomac and Ohio, and between the Ohio and Lake Erie. This service, it is calculated, will occupy the members of the Board about eight weeks. They will then proceed to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Commissioners in exploring the route for a water communication from that place to the Susquehanna river.

Letters have just been received by the Colonization Society from Cape Mesurado.—The Cyrus, which sailed from Petersburgh, with upwards of a hundred settlers, had arrived in safety, and, though some of the emigrants who sailed in her had suffered from sickness, only three children and one woman had died. All the others were considered out of danger. It may be well to state, that the death of the woman alluded to was occasioned not by fever but by mortification, produced by the extraction of a tooth. The Colony appears to be in a prosperous condition, and not a word is said of any apprehension from the native tribes.

The Chancellor of New-York has refused the motion for an injunction to restrain the steam boat Olive Branch from navigating the waters of the Hudson river; a privilege which, until the late decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, has been exclusively enjoyed by a single company. The Chancellor's opinion is given at length in the papers, and has put the steam boat controversy finally at rest.

An Impostor.—A poor old man apparently about 60 years of age, lately made his appearance at Lockport, N. Y. without a hat, and seemingly very much agitated, and made oath before a magistrate that he had just been robbed of $600; and after having put the civil authority to considerable trouble and expense, this poor old man turned out to be an impostor, who was recently discharged from the Vermont state prison.—For while he was receiving the assistance and condolence of the good people of Lockport, he was arrested for passing counterfeit bills, when he confessed that he had been guilty of perjury, and that his object was to obtain money. He is now in jail.

On the 17th ult. John A. Wells, of New-Hartford, Connecticut, aged about 25 years, who had been insane for some time, threw himself into the river, with a grindstone tied to him and was drowned. Among his papers was the following epitaph, to be inscribed upon his monument, which is much superior to inscriptions common in our burial grounds:

"19 miles to Hartford.
Passing strangers do not stare;
John Allen Wells lies buried here.

Daring Attempt at Murder.—The Camden, S. C. Chronicle informs us, that a most atrocious attempt to murder Col. Henry G. Nixon, of that place was made on the night of the 1st inst. He was roused from sleep, by a rap at his window, and allured from his room by a voice of caution rather than alarm, repeating "a house on fire." The manner of the wretch excited his suspicions and when he left the room, he took with him a sword. No sooner had he presented himself, than he heard a pistol snap; he instantly advanced upon the villain, when the pistol was discharged at him, the ball passing through the right breast of the coat, and under the arm—the blaze from the pistol was so near as to fire his ruffles, which were nearly consumed.—The villain then ran, and Col. Nixon pursued him until they reached a retired part of the town when the assassin turned upon him. A desperate scuffle ensued, but in consequence of some alarm, the villain fled.

A thunder storm occurred at Quebec, on the 10th inst. accompanied by sharp flashes of lightning, which struck the Jesuit Barrack, and killed and wounded many of its inmates. A corporal of the 68th Light Infantry, named Nutrass, who was standing near one of the windows of the upper story of the west front, was with his son, a child about two years old, in his arms, struck dead, and a bugler in the room beneath was also killed at the same moment. In the north side of the building,

a chimney was struck, a large beam was splintered, the floors torn up, the ceiling injured and much damage done in the rooms. The lightning passed out through the Commissarist spirit store on the ground floor, and the fluid penetrated other parts of the building: but the most serious injury was sustained on the side occupied by the 68th Regiment in which, besides the persons killed, three persons were affected with paralysis of one side, four with apoplectic symptoms, and several others with general spasmodic affections. The Regimental guard room was filled with sulphurous vapour, which obliged those within to open the windows and door to escape suffocation.

The fluid also struck or passed through several houses in Fabrique street, but without doing any material injury. The lightning proved fatal in the officer's Barracks in St. Louis street, to a very fine young man, Ensign G. D. Cogan, 68th Light Infantry, who, after the storm was over, was found by his servant stretched out on the floor, a corpse

It is worthy of remark, that the two buildings in which the fatal accidents occurred are covered with sheet iron, and have much heavy iron work about the windows, yet are unprovided with conductors; to which cheap and simple contrivance, the safety of the Catholic Church and the Seminary, is on this occasion perhaps, mainly attributable.

Rhode Island.—On Monday last, the convention met for framing a constitution for Rhode Island; that old member of the continental confederacy has been governed to this day by a royal charter; liberal it is true, but incompatible with the times and the nature of our government. With the lights already possessed, and the talents called to the Convention, Rhode Island will no doubt form a free constitution.

The Rev. Mr. Austin has been suspended from the Christian Ministry, and prohibited preaching in St. George's Church, of Demarara, by order of the Governour. This order was issued in consequence of a petition from the slave holders. The crime of Mr. Austin seems to have been the belief of the innocence of the late Missionary, Mr. Smith, who was sentenced to death by a Court Martial, but who died soon after in prison. Mr. A. wrote a letter to England upon the subject, an extract from which was published, and on its receipt in Demerara, caused the act of oppression above mentioned.

Trial of Jacob Hook.—Jacob Hook, a rich man in the western part of Pennsylvania, who committed a most bloody murder a few months since, has lately been tried and acquitted. His acquittal was received with great amazement by the public, although the anticipations of some were realized. The New-York Censor, published in Chatauque county, explains the matter by stating that "the most abominable corruption was exhibited at his trial, and which reflects nothing but disgrace on the judge and jury who tried him. As a serious confirmation of this, we have to state, that one of the jurymen, a Mr. Ira Dunn, who has heretofore been considered a respectable man, committed suicide on the morning after the trial He was heard to say, before his death, that he had been guilty of perjury by means of bribery, and that he might as well die as live. On being asked how much money he had received, he replied that he had received no more than the rest of the jury. Mr Dunn's wife found a sum of money which she could not tell how or where he received. The deceased has left a large family of children. It is currently reported that Judge Moore, who presided at the trial, also received a large sum of money from Hook; but this, by some, is not believed—Hook, since his trial, appears haughty and impudent. We should not be surprised if the effusion of blood did not stop here"

The house of Jonathan Smith, Esq. of Farrington, Ontario county, N. Y. was lately destroyed by fire. The Palmyra Sentinel says, the family were unsuspectingly enjoying their comfortable repose, when, at about 3 o'clock, they were alarmed by the discharge of a gun in the house, occasioned by the fire, and found themselves surrounded by the flames. The fire had made such progress that it was with considerable difficulty any one escaped, and sad to relate, a boy eight years old, who was asleep in an upper room, was *burned alive!* Nothing of consequence was saved, and Mr. S's. loss of property is estimated at about $6000—a trifling loss when compared with that of his son! The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and a person suspected of the foul crime, has been arrested and committed to jail to await his trial.

At Charleston, S. C. about the 10th inst. Capt. Anderson, of the schr. Chase, on going on board his vessel in the evening, discovered a man near her on the wharf, who immediately disappeared. When on board, he found the cabin broken open, and in it felt a man lying in the dark. The man when dragged on deck, said he came on board *to take a nap.* He attempted to escape, and on being prevented, he drew a dagger, to stab the Captain. The captain, however, succeeded in throwing him down, wrested the dagger from him, and receiving assistance from a neighboring vessel, secured the robber. The man who had been seen on the wharf, shortly came back to enquire for his companion when he also was secured. The captain's trunk was found broken open, and the contents transferred to a bag in the cabin. The Captain's sword and Mate's trunk were found in the forecastle, where they had been removed from the cabin.—The men were recognized as old offenders, and committed to prison.

THE REV. MR. SUMMERFIELD.

The following just tribute to the eloquence of the Rev. Mr. Summerfield, is contained in a letter, written at Baltimore, during the late Methodist Conference, by a gentleman from Kentucky, and addressed to his friend in that State. It will be pleasing to the admirers of this worthy divine.

"I have this day heard for the first time, the Rev. Mr. Summerfield, and I can truly say the half was not told me. He is certainly the most perfect model of oratory I ever heard. I dare not attempt a description of his sermon, and were I to endeavour to create in your mind any idea of it, I would say it was such as you would expect to hear from a celestial being who had come to our earth on an errand of love. A week ago I was introduced to him and occasionally saw him since then, and carefully surveyed his features. I can see no general lines expressive of extraordinary intelligence. His eye is tolerably full, but not remarkably brilliant, but there is an uncommon sweetness in his countenance; you have blended together the greatest innocence and most perfect modesty. His complexion and countenance clothe him with a solemnity which unavoidably strikes the attention: But in the pulpit I must say he seems more than mortal. His mind on the first blush of his subject embraces every thing that belongs to it, and by the aid of the most vivid imagination, connected with a purity of taste unknown to any but himself, in a moment we are overwhelmed with the strength of his arguments, the pertinence of his illustrations and the beauty of his style, which, however is plain and without ornament; there is not the most distant squinting towards any thing pedantic or theatrical, but a general gracefulness throughout is whole demeanor: and so perfect his gestures that the smallest motion of his body adds a beauty to his sermon; his voice is harmonious, though weak, in consequence of his poor state of health. He is very delicerate, but always keeps the minds of his hearers rising and mounting higher and higher. But what is of infinitely more worth than every thing else—Oh! what an unction from above clothes every thing he says. I am sure while my memory lasts I never can forget his sermon—his text was Phil. 4th, 6 and 7th."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, June 26, 1824.

We cannot comply with the wishes of Eugene this week.—He shall be gratified, however, at least in part, by our next publication.

Of all the evidences of the rapid march of improvement and extended information throughout the United States, there are none perhaps more apparent than the accumulation of newspapers. Nearly every week we receive one, two or three different new publications, politely requesting us to "exchange" with them. Some of these papers spring into existence in little towns which, before, we never heard the name, and no doubt, but a few years ago their scites were a wilderness. We should be very willing to gratify our brethren of the type with the accommodation they solicit; but on a moderate computation, those papers which have invited an exchange would amount to several hundreds; a tax that would prove too heavy to be borne with comfort, unless the benefit was more equally reciprocated. During the present week we have received the first numbers of "the Irishman," a handsome paper, containing eight royal 4to pages, published weekly in New-York, which (if we may judge from the specimen) promises to be conducted with spirit and talent. The subscription price is $4.—We also received the first numbers of the "The Saturday Evening Herald," alias "Saturday Herald," published at Baltimore, and edited by Paul Allen, the well known editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle. It is a neatly printed paper, copied much, in the manner and form, from the Evening Post—subscription price $3 per annum.

We last week noticed the commencement of the Telescope to be published at Hudson, N. Y. This, we have since been informed, is an error—that the Telescope is published in New-York city, by Mr. Burnett, and edited by Dr. Beach. We are desired to state that T. R. Gates does not consent to receive subscriptions for it.

The arrival of the veteran La Fayette in this country, is anticipated with more than ordinary interest: it is so because his fame has never ceased to hold a considerable share in the affections of this people, for whose liberty and independence he so bravely and successfully contended during those times of peril and danger which attended our Revolutionary struggle. As Americans we feel grateful for the noble and chivalric spirit which led him to relinquish the comforts of his patrimonial estate, and this too when he had but just entered upon the enjoyments of them, to hazard his life, and all his flattering expectations, on the altar of American liberty. His ambition was stimulated to this great enterprize by the example of Washington, and the high opinion which he entertained of the abilities and distinguished virtues of our modern Cincinnatus. We believe that, in regard to his disinterestedness and patriotism, La Fayette deserves to be placed second, on the list of worthies, to this great man. A glow of enthusiasm has manifested itself among the young men in the principal cities through which he is expected to pass on his visit to our shores. Companies of Volunteers, with splendid uniforms, have incorporated themselves, under the title of the La Fayette Guards, in N. York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, with the view of paying him that honour which he justly deserves from the military and civil authorities of the country.—The Legislature of Massachusetts has unanimously voted that the most unequivocal marks of respect be shown towards him; the corporation of the city of New York, have also passed resolves to the like effect; and we expect that other public assemblies will take similar means of expressing their high sense of the character of La Fayette. We are told that he was one of the finest looking men in the army of 1776, notwithstanding his deep red hair, which then, as now, was rather in disrepute. His forehead was fine, though receding—his eye clear hazel—his mouth and chin delicately formed, and exhibiting beauty, rather than strength. The expression of his countenance was strongly indicative of the generous and gallant spirit which animated him, mingled with something of the pride of conscious manliness. His mein was noble—his manners frank and amiable, and his movements light and graceful. He wore his hair plain, and never complied so far with the fashion of the times as to powder. How far the ravages of time may have encroached on those majestic features, we are left to conjecture, but we know, that his mind still remains unimpaired, and free, as has been recently exemplified by his repeated exertions in favour of the adoption of more liberal and enlightened measures in the French Chamber of Deputies, of which he was a conspicuous member.

What scenes has Lafayette witnessed since the following was said of him in a Paris paper of 1777!

"*Paris, April* 4, 1777.—One of the richest of our young nobility, the Marquis de la Fayette, a relation of the Duke de Noailles, between 19 and 20 years of age, has, at his own expence, hired a frigate, and provided every thing necessary for a voyage to America, with two officers of his acquaintance. He set out last week, having told his lady and family that he was going to Italy. He is to serve as Major General in the American army. On the other hand, the Count de Hulkely, an Irish gentleman, who is a Major General in the French service, is going, with the leave of his Majesty, to offer himself to the King of Great Britain, to serve against the Americans."

Advantageous terms for future and extensive usefulness have been offered to the people of colour in this country, by President Boyer, of the Haytien republic, who is desirous to encourage the emigration of 6000 settlers to the Island of St. Domingo. They will be furnished with a passage, free of expense, and four months provision after arriving at their place of destination, with an allowance to each of a certain quantity of land to improve and cultivate. The children of the emigrants will be educated, gratuitously, by the government. Mr. Grandveille, the agent in this important mission, is now in New-York—he has been in this city, and received many marks of public respect. He is well educated, intelligent, and conducts himself with the characteristics of the perfect gentleman. The only objection which the most fastidious might have towards him, is his complexion, which is dark mustee. The disposition which he evinces in prosecuting the benevolent designs of his government, entitles him to every encouragement, and it is hoped, the interference of all those citizens who are favourable to such a philanthropic plan of colonization, will facilitate him in its prosecution to a happy and speedy issue. A circumstance occurred to Mr. G. while on his passage to New-York, in the steam boat, which deserves to be generally known. It reflects great credit on the party who evinced such a readiness to do justice to the wounded feelings of this stranger, in a strange land. Being seated at table, (says the New-York Commercial Advertiser,) Citizen Grandveille was rudely spoken to by a Lieutenant from the south, but took no notice of him until he was addressed in a more public and insulting manner. Upon this he immediately rose and observed, that, "When in his own country, it was his province to take into custody those Haytiens who insulted strangers." He then in a very handsome manner apologized to the company by remarking, that he regretted having broken the rules of the country as it respected propriety and good breeding, and thereupon left the table. Eighteen of the passengers rose simultaneously, and ordered another table to be spread, which being done, Citizen G. was invited to dine with them, and the lieutenant left at the first table alone!—He, however, found it necessary to offer an apology to Mr. G. to which the latter replied—"I write insults on the *sand;* favours on *marble.*" This answer would have done credit to Napoleon. It is sufficient to say, that he was treated with marked attention during the remainder of the day. Our trade to Hayti, it is stated, employs nearly as much tonnage as that with Great Britain; it is very beneficial to the United States, and if a proper policy be preserved it may be greatly increased if not doubled.

The Committee of Investigation, appointed previous to the adjournment of Congress, to examine the grounds for the charges which Mr. N. Edwards brought against the Secretary of the Treasury, has finished its sittings, and honourably acquitted him, after a full and mature consideration of all the statements and facts brought to their knowledge. This has been done with the unanimous consent of the committee, composed of gentlemen of the strictest integrity and candour: and we hope it will put to rest all the unpleasant reflections which those calumnious reports, so industriously circulated by the enemies of Mr. Crawford, gave rise to. While it must be gratifying to candid men, of all parties, to find that the character of the Secretary of the Treasury is founded on a basis too firm and immutable to be sacrificed at the bare instance of an individual, it still remains a subject of regret that there are persons who would willingly consign to eternal infamy the character of any man, who might interpose between them and some favourite political project.

We are often led to admire the humour which can be displayed on most subjects, by the facetious editor of the N. Y. National Advocate: and particularly when he wishes to expose the follies and vanities which flesh and blood are heirs to. In nominating candidates for Electors to support John Q. Adams to the Presidential chair, in Massachusetts, the persons who were selected for this purpose, are all, (with the exception of a *Doctor* or two,) designated with the pompous title of *Honourable*, attached to each of their names. We could wish that this trapping of Royalty was expunged from our vocabulary. It may be the custom in the New England states, and has thus become familiar to the ears and understanding of that portion of Republicans; but, according to our notion of sounds, we think it too aristocratical in its origin for the atmosphere of our country, in which nothing flourishes more luxuriantly, nor suits the wants of the people better than plain home-spun. Mr. Noah, in descanting on this custom, says,

"But I must take leave to tell the honest descendants of the fine old Dutchmen, who first entered the mouth of our noble river, (would there were more of them!) that honourables are as plenty in New England, as Dumb-fish; you will find them at every man's dinner, strung along the table, as thick as dried herrings outside a negroes hut on the Potomac, or Susquehannah. In proof of this, I adduce the following advertisement, which I cut out of a newspaper published not long since in a town of Massachusetts.

"'To be sold at the house of the honourable Jonathan Grout, innkeeper, at ——, on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, A. M. by order of the honourable Job Smith, six pigs, of the breed of the honourable Deacon Azariah Peabody, who procured them of the honourable Ward Chipman, of Nova Scotia. The honourable Timothy Foot will show the pigs.'"

A Resolution to the following purport was passed at the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held at Baltimore during the last week:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different Congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocess, to take up collections, on Sunday, the 4th of July next, for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

We find that in Virginia and North Carolina, the same disposition to assist the Colonization Society is prevalent, and that similar means have been adopted to carry it into effect.

Mr. Taws, his sister, and Miss Jefferson, daughter of Mr. Jefferson, of the Theatre, are on a visit to New York. Their reputation for a perfect practical knowledge of the science of music, has preceded them, and is noticed in the newspapers there, on the authority of letters of recommendation written in this city. This favored trio will not fail to excite an interest among the admirers of harmony, wherever they may be induced to make a display of those fine talents which they possess in an eminent degree.

Mr. Huerta gave his last concert in this city, on Tuesday last, which was very numerously attended. His skill on the Guitar, it is said by the first amateurs, exceeds all praise, and produces on his hearers, the most soul-thrilling effect.—Mr. H. and his lady, are but newly married, and are both very young. It is their intention of going on immediately to Baltimore.

POSTSCRIPT.

New York, Thursday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The ship Euphrates Capt Sprague, has just arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d of May. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 23d.

It appears that the Queen and the Infant Don Miguel, intended to deprive the King of his royal authority, and the latter, who is Commander-in-Chief of the army, was to have been declared Regent on the 29th May, when the friends of the Royal Family celebrated the fete of the Princess Beira, now in Spain, on which occasion the British Ambassador gave a Grand Ball. Some movements during the night excited suspicions that all was not as it should be, and at day break, to the surprise of the public, the great square of Lisbon was filled with troops, and the Infant Don Miguel was at their head. It was rumoured that an attempt had been made in the night to assassinate the King; that many persons were implicated in the plot formed for that purpose; and that Pamplona, Count de Parate, Count Villaflor, and other distinguished persons who enjoyed the royal confidence, and had been declared partizans of the Court, had been apprehended as conspirators. A new Minister of Police was appointed; the King was shut up, and the number of arrests and imprisonments, of distinguished persons, was from 200 to 300. All access to the King was denied, until the Diplomatic Corps assembled in a body, and demanded an interview. He was found in a distressing state of mind, and ignorant of what had been going forward. The attendance of the Prince was requested, and on his arrival, the Foreign Ministers made a full exposure of the views of the Queen's party, and various trivial excuses were made by his Royal Highness, which, however had no weight with the Ambassadors, who insisted that an order should be sent, in the King's name, to disperse the troops, &c. which was complied with, and every night appeared to be tolerably quiet. The Queen had come from Queluz, early in the morning, fully expecting to hear the Infant Don Miguel proclaimed Regent, and was at Bemposta when the above consultation took place

As late as the 5th of May, universal distrust prevailed. Don Miguel still had command of the troops—the prisons were crowded, and the arrested persons despatched in squads to the country, to make room for new accessions of prisoners; that the Minister Subserra (Pamplona) had taken refuge on board the British frigate Lively; and that the King's person was considered in so much danger, as to make it necessary to prepare the ship Windsor Castle for his reception in the hour of need! The King, it appears, has not been actually deposed by his son and wife: but yet he has been obliged to issue proclamations, approving of their acts, and condemning to punishment those whom they had condemned.

Lord Byron is no more!—he sleeps with the mighty dead! The world has done with his faults and his foibles, whatever they were. He perished in a cause worthy of his fame and genius—Greece, the subject of his earliest and sweetest muse, employed his latest efforts. The grief of the Literary world will be heightened by the news of the destruction of his Life, written by himself, and in which it is said he had handled himself with a severity few men are capable of.

The Greeks have requested and obtained the heart of Lord Byron, which will be placed in a Mausoleum, in that country, the liberation of which was his last wish. His body will be taken to England.

LONDON, May 15.

DEATH OF LORD BYRON

A courier arrived in town yesterday morning with the distressing intelligence of the decease of Lord Byron, at Missilonghi, on the 19th of April, after an illness of ten days. A cold, attended with inflammation, was the cause of the result Lord Sidney Osborne's letters from Corfu are dated the 27th of April. His lordship was about to proceed to Zante, where the body had arrived

Lord Byron had perfectly recovered from his illness in February, which was of quite a different nature from that under which he died.

The following is a translation of the proclamation which was issued by the Greek authorities, at Missolonghi, to the grief of its inhabitants, who were thus arrested in the celebration of their Easter festivities:—

"PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

"The present days of festivity are converted into days of bitter lamentation for all—Lord Noel Byron departed this life to-day, about 11 o'clock in consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory fever, which had lasted for ten days. During the time of his illness, your general anxiety evinced the profound sorrow that pervaded your hearts. All classes, without distinction of age or sex, oppressed by grief, forgot the days of Easter. The death of this illustrious personage is certainly a most calamitous event for all Greece, and still more lamentable for this city, to which he was eminently partial, of which he became a citizen, and of the dangers of which he was determined personally to partake when circumstances should require it.—His munificent donations to this community are before the eyes of every one, and no one amongst us ever ceased, or ever will cease, to consider him, with the purest and most grateful sentiments, our benefactor. Until the disposition of the National Government regarding this most calamitous event be known, by virtue of the decree of the Legislature, No. 314, of date the 15th October,

"It is ordained,

"1. To-morrow, by sun-rise, thirty-seven minute guns shall be fired from the batteries of this town, equal to the number of years of the deceased personage.

"2. All public offices, including all Courts of Justice, shall be shut for three days.

"3. All shops, except those for provisions and medicines, shall also be kept shut; and all sorts of musical instruments, all dances customary in these days, all sorts of festivities and merriment in the public taverns, and every other sort of public amusement, shall cease during the above named period.

"4. A general mourning shall take place for twenty one days.

"5. Funeral ceremonies shall be performed in all the churches.

"A. MAVROCORDATO.

"GIORGIO PRAIDI, Secretary.

"Missolonghi, 19th April, 1824."

The following letter announcing the death of Lord Byron, has been addressed, by Prince Mavrocordato, the Secretary to the Greek Committee:

"*Missolonghi, 8th (20th) April*, 1824

"Sir, and my very dear Friend,—It is with the greatest affliction that I fulfil the duty of giving you the sad news of the death of Lord Byron, after an illness of ten days. Our loss is irreparable, and it is with justice that we abandon ourselves to inconsolable sorrow. Notwithstanding the difficult circumstances in which I am placed, I shall attempt to perform my duty towards this great man: the eternal gratitude of my country will perhaps be the only true tribute to his memory. The Deputies will communicate to you the details of this melancholy event, on which the grief which I feel will not allow me to dwell longer. You will excuse—you will justify, my being overwhelmed with sorrow, and accept the assurance of my devotion and the high consideration with which I have the honor to be sir,

"Your very humble and very obedient servt.

"A. MAVROCORDATO.

"To J. Bowring, Esq

Secretary to the Greek Committee."

By the schr. Fly, Capt. Vandine, arrived at New-York, from Alvarado, we learn, that a convoy with money, to the amount of 1,800,000 dollars, had just arrived at that place from the city of Mexico. It is also stated, that a conspiracy had been discovered in Mexico, in favor of Iturbide, and that thirteen of the principals had been arrested. It is probable, from this, that Iturbide's departure from England, was connected with the plot. But if thus unfortunate in the outset, his highness may calculate upon a warm reception on his arrival.

General Devereaux, Minister from the Colombian government to Russia, Denmark and Sweden, has arrived in England, in the Alexander, from Philadelphia.

AN EULOGIUM on the life and character of the late Reverend Henry Holcombe D. D. will be delivered in the Meeting House of the First Baptist Church, Second Street, below Arch, on Tuesday morning next, the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, by Dr. B Rush Rhees.

The public generally, and the Clergy particularly, are invited to attend.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Cole, from New Orleans, will preach in the first Universalist Church in Lombard street, to-morrow afternoon, at the usual hour.

Mr. Gibson, from Boston, will deliver a Lecture on Astronomy, at the above-named place, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, when a collection will be taken up for the benefit of a distressed family in this city.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev Dr. Harreld, Mr. WILLIAM HOOD to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Hugh Cavenaugh, all of this city.

On Thursday morning, the 17th inst. at St. Paul's church, by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, Lieut. JOB G. WILLIAMS, of the U. S. Marine Corps to ISABELLA WISTAR CURRIE, only daughter of Dr. William Currie, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. CHARLES C. WATSON, jr. to Miss FRANCES, daughter of Richard Johnson, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 23d inst. by Robert Wharton, Esq. Mr. RICHARD WISTAR Merchant, to miss HANNAH OWEN, daughter of the late William Lewis, Esq.

On Tuesday evening the 22d inst at New-York, by the Rev. John Hargrove, of Baltimore, the Reverend MANNING B. ROCHE, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH A. HOWARD, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Howard, of New-York.

On Thursday evening, the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. BENJAMIN BATES, Jr. to Miss SARAH ANN daughter of the late George Bartley Esq. of this city.

On Thursday, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. GEORGE MOULIN, to Miss JANET LITTLE both of Kirkcubright Scotland.

On the evening of the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. LEWIS LOYD SMITH, to Mrs. MARY ROSE LESTRADE.

On the 17th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JACOB C. DUNCAN to Miss SARAH JAGGER, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 14th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. THOMAS BEVIN, to Miss ELIZABETH OWENS, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday, the 21st inst. by the Rev Mr. Harold, Mr. PETER ERULTE, to Miss SARAH, second daughter of Mr. John Peers, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 14th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JAMES RANKINS, to Miss SARAH ANN ADKINSON, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On the 14th instant, by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, to Miss HESTER FLOOD, all of the county of Philadelphia.

DIED,

Yesterday noon, after short but severe illness, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE PFAFF, Sr.

On Wednesday night, the 23d inst. Mrs. JANE HARPER, aged 75, relict of James Harper, deceased

On Wednesday the 23d inst. Mrs. HANNAH SLUMMER, wife of Jacob Slummer, aged 65

On Wednesday afternoon, after a painful illness, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. NEAL DONOUGH.

On Monday last, Mrs. CATHARINE MALLON, aged 51, widow of the late James Mellon, Esq. of Dublin.

On the 21st inst. aged 78, Mrs MARIA BARBARA HELMUTH, consort of the Rev. Dr. Helmuth.

On the 20th inst. at his residence near the Rising Sun Tavern on the Germantown road, MARTIN LUDIE, Esq. in the 62d year of his age.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	25	36	61
In New-York,	22	41	63
In Baltimore,	11	16	27

In New York, there were 11 deaths by Small Pox! and 13 by consumption. In this city, 5 persons died of the former, and 3 of the latter disease.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 22. Brig Comet, Storer, from Messina, 50 days, fruit.
Schr. Eastern Trader, Knight, Kingston, Jam 25 days, Coffee.
23. Schr. Live Oak, Buell, Matanzas 15 days, Sugar, & Coffee.
25. Brig Caroline Thurston, Havana, (via quarantine) Sugar.
24. Ship Columbia, Uran, Liverpool, 31 days, Mdze
Schr. George Washington, ——, with Alvarado 10, Cochineal.
Schr. Pegasus, Stowman Aux Cayes 18 days, Coffee, &c.
Schr. Honor & Amy, Clark, St. Thomas, 26 days, Hides, &c.
Schr. Union, Lincan, Jamaica, — days, Rum, Sugar, &c.
Schr. H. G. Seymour, Dickenson, Aux Cayes, 17 days Coffee.

CLEARED,

June 19. Ship Montezuma, Potts, Liverpool, by T. P. Cope.
Brig James Coulter, Ferguson, Laguira by J. Coulter.
Brig Forest, Howard, St. Thomas, by D. Lewis & Co.
21. Ship Julius Cesar French, Liverpool by Sparkman.
Schr. Eliza Piggot Davis Antigua by S. & T. Hollingsworth.
22. brig Stephen Girard, Craigland Port-au-Prince, D. orsey
23. Brig Joseph Eastburn, Erwin, Montevideo, B. C. White.
Brig Juno Dunn, St. Jago de Cuba, T. H. Jacobs
Ship Wm. & Jane Barthog, Limerick, Thompson & Nephews.
24. Ship Rebecca Sims, Brewton, Gibraltar, J. Coulter.

15th ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

PENNSYLVANIA Academy of Fine Arts opened on Monday, the 17th May, to continue for six weeks. Admittance 25 cents.

May 29—tf

Elegant Piano Fortes and Organ.

LOUD & BROTHERS, Piano Forte Manufacturers, No. 361 Market Street, have finished and for sale elegant Piano Fortes of warranted workmanship and superior tone, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants in want of the above, will find it their interest by examining them.

Also, for sale, an excellent ORGAN of five stops, very fine tone, and made by one of the first makers in the country; and is suitable for either a church or chamber.

June 26—3t

A TEACHER,

WHO has been engaged in teaching the various branches of English Education, as well as the French Language, and who has been employed in a Seminary of the first respectability, wishes a situation either as Usher in a School, or as private Teacher in a family. He would have no objection to an engagement in the Country within a few miles of the city. Any person in want of a Teacher and wishing further information, by communicating the same, directed to J. D. No. 71 Locust street, will meet with immediate attention.

June 26—3t

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

P. CANFIELD

AGAIN renders his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received in the 18th class of the Union Canal Lottery, and respectfully solicits a continuation of it in the following scheme, which is arranged on pure mathematics principles, as were its predecessors. The perfect fairness of this system of lottery towards adventurers, he low price of tickets, and the small number of them in the 13th class together with the very short period to elapse before its determination, should command the immediate patronage of the public to the present scheme, independent of aiding the highly important object for which these lotteries were granted, which it is presumed will ever most cheerfully and readily meet with all that attention and support, from a munificent public, which it truly merits.

Positively to be drawn on the 29th of October next.

Tickets and shares will be sold at the scheme price, five dollars, until the 10th of July, inclusive.

Packages of nine tickets, embracing the 27 combination and permutation numbers of the Lottery, warranted to draw at least the neat sum of 70 dollars and 40 cents, may also be had at the same rate; but should adventurers prefer purchasing packages by certificate, and leave the tickets in deposit for the 70 dollars and 40 cents they will be accommodated, and the sum then to be paid on a package of whole tickets will be 74 dollars and 80 cents.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prize of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5772	do	6	is	$36432
6914 Prizes.				$87,750

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 137, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn.

June 26—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

REBUS.

I cheer the sad lover—I soothe the distrest;
With the man that is happy I constantly rest:
But just take two letters from me, and transpose,
I separate brethren and turn them to foes;
Restore now one letter which you have laid by,
Transpose, and a plain in the Scripture descry;
The extremes of which place, by inversion, you'll find,
Will show you a person perhaps of your mind;
Prefix unto this the two letters in store,
And the farmer will tell you my use, (and what more?)
Then cancel one letter, transpose me again,
A Priest in the Scriptures 'twill truly explain,
In fine, make an end, and transpose, if you please,
And then take a seat and sit down at your ease.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

REBUS.

Derived from various Parents, who are found
Sublime in air, or roaming on the ground;
Intent on harmless sport, beneath the tide,
Or floating down the stream in speckled pride:
With skill compress'd, I form a pleasing whole,
That yields sweet respite to the heavy soul.
What's strange, alive, 'tis said, my vitals stay
The ling'ring spirit on its heav'nly way:
When dead, expiring mortals find relief,
Wafted to regions unassail'd by grief:
But this, perhaps, is like the fabled sprite,
That oft with moans arrests the ear of night:
Good heav'n!—what noises! Ah! How strange they seem!
Pshaw!—'tis but the phantom of a waking dream.
By divers changes, various fortunes sped,
I deck the coffin and the bridal bed.
Ah! little thought that hero, born to fame,
Who chang'd my nature—qualified my name—
(A blazing beacon to th' admiring brave,)
He'd find me harder in his rocky grave.
Jacob, when wand'ring, felt my genial power,
Yielding to me, tho' chang'd, one soften'd hour.
I nurse the sick, with racking pains opprest,
And kiss the cheek that leans upon my breast.
With tears, the Beauty oft my garment stains;
But soon renews it, with the nicest pains.
The Poor, in plain attire, my body grace;
The Rich bedizzen me with costly lace.
Now, lest my name, thro' prating I should tell,
You'll find me ere the morn—till then farewell!

C. W. H.

MIGHT MAKES RIGHT.

A sparrow perched upon a bough,
Spied a poor beetle creep below,
And picked it up. 'Ah, spare me, spare!'—
The insect prayed: but vain its prayer.
'Wretch!' cried the murderer, 'hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak and I am strong.'

A hawk behind him and in haste,
Sharpens his beak for a repast,
And pounces plump upon him. 'O!'
Exclaims the sparrow, 'let me go.'
'Wretch!' cries the murderer, 'hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak and I am strong.'

The hawk was munching up his prey,
When a stout eagle steer'd that way,
And seized upon him. 'Sure comrade,
You'll spare my life—*we're both a trade!*'
'Wretch!' cried the murderer, 'hold thy tongue,
'For thou art weak and I am strong.'

A sportsman saw the eagle fly,
He shot and brought him from the sky:
The dying bird could only groan,
'Tyrant what evil have I done?'
'Wretch!' cries the murderer, 'hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak and I am strong.'

'Tis thus that man to man behaves;
Witness the planter and his slaves.
'Tis thus that state oppresses state,
And infant freedom meets its fate.
Naples and Spain must hold their tongue,
For Austria, France and Co. are strong.

APOLOGIES.

Landlady.—Will you take another cup of coffee, sir?—It is not so good as I could wish, owing to the haste with which you wished it got ready.

Traveller.—Madam, there is no occasion for an apology. Your coffee is most excellent—*what there is of it.*

The landlady colored. He immediately recollected himself and added—Pardon me madam, I did not mean what I said. I meant to say there is an abundance—*such as it is.*

A gentleman groaning under the pangs of the gout was asked by a sympathising friend, "Have you ever tried the *Eau Medicinale?*" "I have tried every kind of *Oh* (he exclaimed with the true accent of pain) but they don't relieve me."

During the revolutionary war, two brothers, from one of the eastern ports, were commanders of privateers—they cruised together, and were eminently successful, doing great damage to the enemy, and making much money for themselves. One evening, being in the latitude of the shoals of Nantucket, but many miles to the eastward of them, they spied a large British vessel, having the appearance of a merchantman, and made towards her; but to their astonishment, found her a frigate disguised. A very light breeze prevailing, they hauled off in different directions—one only could be pursued, and the frigate gained rapidly upon him. Finding he could not run away, the commanding officer had recourse to stratagem—on a sudden he hauled down every sail, and had all hands on deck employed with *setting poles*, as if shoving the vessel off a bank! The people on board the frigate were amazed at the supposed danger they had run, and to save themselves from being *grounded*, immediately clawed off, and left the more knowing Yankee "to make himself scarce," as soon as the night rendered it prudent for him to hoist sail in a sea two hundred fathoms deep!

Caution to Ladies.—"You are the very person I wanted,' said a Lady at a Ball the other day to an officer of the Guards; 'you must dance with Miss ——. Come, I'll introduce you to her.' 'Excuse me, I am no dancer.' 'Oh, but you can't refuse *now*; she is a very pretty girl, and has 30,000*l.*' 'Why, really I am not a marrying man myself—but, if your Ladyship pleases, *I'll mention her to our Mess.*'

Formerly, (says the "Recreative,") a psalm was allowed to be sung at the gallows by the culprit, in case of a reprieve. It is reported of one of the chaplains to the famous Montrose, that being condemned, in Scotland, to die, for attending his master in some of his glorious exploits, and being upon the ladder and ordered to set out a psalm, he, expecting a reprieve, named the 119th psalm (with which the officer attending the execution complied, the Scotch Presbyterians being great psalm singers,) and it was well for him he did so, for they had sung it half through before the reprieve came; *any other psalm would have hanged him.*

When the British troops went into garrison at Antwerp, in 1815, they found the streets excessively dirty. To their complaints of the filthiness and unwholesomness of the town, and to their representations of the necessity of cleansing it, the Magistrates answered, with offended dignity, that "the city of Antwerp was clean." The British Commandant then ordered out his soldiers to sweep the streets, and to pile up all the dirt against the houses of those Magistrates who with so much pertinacity maintained that the city of Antwerp was clean. The mountains of dirt collected by the soldiers in one morning blocked up the windows, and it was with difficulty that the Magistrates could get out of their doors. When they did, however, they immediately be-stirred themselves, convinced by more senses than one that the city of Antwerp was not clean; and they ever afterwards took due care that the streets should be regularly swept.—"Narrative of a Residence in Belgium, in 1815."—The town is now one of the cleanest in Europe.

French method of Stacking Wheat.

A gentleman who had noticed the modes of agriculture on the banks of the Rhine, in Flanders, has remarked, that the people of those countries, commonly stack their wheat, and leave it in the field. Their manner of stacking is as follows: they set one sheaf upright, with the ears uppermost, and around that place a circle of many other sheaves with the ears uppermost, inclining on the right sheaf; and when so placed, they look like the figure of an extinguisher—then they lay an horizontal circle of sheaves, with all the ears in the centre, and cover those ears in the middle with a loose sheaf or two. Thus placed, they are protected from all wet, and may remain six weeks or two months, as safe as in a barn. By reason of their exposure to the air for several weeks, they thresh much easier than sheaves which, immediately after binding, are housed in a tight barn. The above method of stacking has been adopted in some of the southern countries of England, to very great advantage.

Whoever will apply an ointment made of gunpowder, brimstone and common grease, behind the necks of their lambs, will be sure of having them preserved from all kinds of vermin. The quantity necessary to be made use of is so small, that a six-penny worth is sufficient to dress upwards of 200 lambs.

Weeds growing rank about your house promote the fever and ague, by their bad exhalations.

Apples.—It is stated on the authority of a gentleman in England, that the seeds of an apple which are perfect in form, without flat sides, produce trees of the same genuine fruit, while the compressed or flat seeds produce a bastard kind.

White Flint Wheat.—A new species of wheat under this designation, has been successfully cultivated in Cayuga County, N. Y. for some years past. Its excellent properties are its security against the Hessian fly, the straw being solid 5 or 6 inches above the ground, where the Fly lodges in other wheat, grows rank, ripens soon, requires but three pecks of seed, and yields from 26 to 40 bushels an acre, weighing from 60 to 64 lbs. a bushel. This account is given by Mr. Ira Hopkins, of Brutus—he thinks the grain a native of the South of Spain, and unquestionably superior to any other species in use in that part of the country.

CHEAP MANURE.

ZABINA ELLIS, No. 125 Germantown Road, near Philadelphia, manufactures Bones, Oyster Shells, and Ground Plaster of Paris. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given, of those who have tried it in the vicinity of this city. Farmers would find it their interest to make trial for themselves. april 16—10t*

TAVERN TO LET,

IN one of the public thorough-fares in the city, in good business; has an excellent cellar and a large yard. For particulars enquire at No. 120 South Second street. may 29—tf

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. ROHLMAN.

JOSEPH E. M'ILHENNEY,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER.

Lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third st.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 89 North Second street, above Arch; where Watches of every description will be carefully repaired and warranted. april 10—tf

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Copartnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expence.

feb 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 114 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters Refreshments, and Liquors, of the first quality.

N.B. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal. ap21—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of RICHARD CRIPPS, deceased, late of Oxford Township, Philadelphia county, will render them to the Subscriber, duly attested, on or before the 1st of October next, in order that they may be settled.

June 19—3t* JOHN W. CRIPPS, Ad'mr.

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with coughs, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No 76 NORTH FIFTH-STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs to be had as above. march 13—6m

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY. A few copies can be had, at subscription prices, as above. Also, the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Knight, Doddridge, and Burkit; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. may 15—tf

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. E. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 12, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 113 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 253 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 334 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West-Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States may 1—1y

J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

No. 63 UNION STREET, near Third.

MR. and Mrs. COAD respectfully inform parents and Guardians, that they have limited their Young Ladies apartment to thirty pupils; five more can be received to complete the number. In it are taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes and Maps, Book-keeping, History, both ancient and modern, &c. with every kind of useful and fashionable needlework. Pupils have the use of Maps, Globes, and Histories in the apartment without any extra charge. No charge for tuition during vacation.

Young Gentlemen's apartment.

Mr. DAVID HUTTON will take charge of this apartment, on the 8th inst.—It is hoped Mr. Hutton will give general satisfaction: he has been highly recommended for his abilities and moral character. may 1—2m*

INDIAN INFIRMARY,

No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DR. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of Baltimore, begs leave to assure the public, that he feels a high sense of gratitude for the liberal patronage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the cities throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In particular Baltimore, his last residence, he can truly, and with heartfelt satisfaction, use the words of Holy Writ: that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening the eyes of many who were entirely blind, of unstopping the deaf ear, enabling the lame to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal relief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the Healing Art, is the result of being born and raised among the sons of the Forest, from whom, he was taught to unfold the Book of Nature, and peruse its instructive pages; by which he has been enabled to select and prepare medicines, from the bosom of our Mother-earth, who is ever pregnant with plants of her own fostering, to cure all diseases, which are curable in their nature and state.

Dr. Smith, from his intimate association and early study with the Indian habits, manners and practices, is well acquainted with the languages spoken by the Six Nations, which has enabled him to pursue his researches with every advantage and success, as his practice and numerous testimonials will abundantly prove.

The Indian Physician has engaged an assistant, which will enable him to devote unremitting attention to those patients who may fall under his care.

The poor and penyless are invited to call at the Indian Infirmary, in the morning, between sun-rise and eight o'clock, and they will be healed gratis. After which time, or in evening, all other persons will be waited upon; from whom a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon receiving counsel and the delivery of medicines.

Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and confidential consultations.

N. B. Dr. Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by himself, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. march 25—3m

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 183, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 10—1y

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grocers, Cooks and house Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses, To Bind, White and Coloured Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in supplying themselves with situations. feb. 28—tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 33 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. ap 26—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 233, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4.00 a 5.00
Do.	do.	Monroes,	1.00 a 1.75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1.25 a 1.50
Do.	do.	Bookskin do.	1.50 a 2.75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1.00 a 1.12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1.00 a .25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1.00 a 1.12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1.12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1.00 a 1.12
Do. Morocco	do.	Heels and trimmed,	1.00 a 1.12
Do. do.	do.	Spring Heels,	90 a 1.00
Do. do	do	Boots Trimmed,	1.62 a 1.75
Do. Leather	do.		1.12 a 1.37
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes,			1.12 a 1.25
Do. do.	do.	with Heels,	1.25 a 1.50
Do. Leather	do.	do.	87 a 1.25
Do. do.	Pumps,		75 a 1.00
Misses' Morocco	do.		62 a 75
Do. Valencia	do.		75 a 87
Do. Leather	do.		50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do. Leather	do.		37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Philadelphia made Boots,			d.ls. 4 50	to 4 50
Do.	do.	do.	1 50	1 75
Do.	do.	do. Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's	do.	do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. coarse do.	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,			87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes,	do.		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.			62 1-2	1 25
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,			1 00	1 12 1-4
Do	do.	Bootbeels,	1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco	Slippers,		87	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. Bootbeels,	1 12 1-2	1 25
Do.	do.	2d quality,	50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,			87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.	do.		75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. June 12—6m

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 33 South Fifth-street.

may 29—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

PHILADELPHIA THREAD & NEEDLE STORE,

No. 53 NORTH SECOND-STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies of this City, that they have opened the above Store, and will keep a constant supply of the very best articles in great variety, viz:—Needles of every description, Cotton and Linen Threads, Pins, Tapes, Bindings, Buttons of every kind—Sewing Silks and Twist, Marking Canvas, Rug do. and Worsted, Floss Silks, Cotton and Thread, &c. &c. with a great variety of articles particularly needed in families; also, a variety of Fancy Articles, Combs, Frogs, Buttons, Cords and other Trimmings for Dresses, Habits and Millinery, &c.

Six Threaded Spool Sewing and Floss Cotton of the most approved makers.

WM. MORRISON & Co.

June 5—3m

J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufacturer & Keeps for sale, Piano and Forming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 31st, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "R. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Cullins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 121 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Cranton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the genuine *medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures presented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price 3 dollars 50 cents per bottle, or 36 dollars per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [18—tf

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twelfth day of June, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1824, BENJAMIN CARR, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

CARR's CANZONETTS, OP. 14. In six numbers: No. 1. Noah's Dove—No. 2. The Gondolier—No. 3. The Minstrel Knight—No. 4. The Fire Fly—No. 5. The Sea of Sorrow—No. 6. Thou faithful Guardian.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled, "an act supplementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

June 19—3w

GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence are inserted throughout the year. Terms, *two dollars per annum*, payable half yearly in advance.

SHORT-HAND.—This very useful art taught in Six lessons (1 hour each.) Any gentleman can call at any time and subscribe to join the class, or be taught separate. Terms, Two Dollars if in the Class, or Five Dollars separate, in advance. F. T. AZPELL, No. 42 north 4th street, below Arch. 3t

WILLIAM B. COBB, Black & White Smith, N. W. corner of Vine and Sixth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN FELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 102 Chesnut to No. 184 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

WILLIAM BARKER, Copperplate Printer, No. 132 south Second street. Hat Bills printed, and all orders executed on the most reasonable terms, with neatness and punctuality.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, *No.* 108 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 114.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 45 North Third street, a few doors below Arch, Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fine arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

JAMES & WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 21 N. Third st. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copperplate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Wafers.

JOSEPH RINNEY, No. 38 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. BOWELL & Co. No. 10 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS's low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence-Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Tammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market st. 3d story—Bank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—6

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 179 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS's SCHOOL, Rancocus, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board & Tuition, on reasonable terms. Refer to Kimber & Sharpless, 65 Market.

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—3

JOHN M'CLOUD, Stayer, No. 48 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN MEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 4 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—4

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—6

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 183 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 168 North Third near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 39 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 33 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, No. 103 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 179 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Leninger & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAR, Engraver in various branches. No. 189 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL RAINES, No. 214 North Second street, four doors below the Black Horse Tavern, manufactures HATS of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Oils.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 36 North Eighth street.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 249 South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.